United Nations S/RES/1379 (2001)

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 November 2001

Resolution 1379 (2001)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4423rd meeting, on 20 November 2001

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000,

Further recalling its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 28 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, 1306 (2000) of 5 July 2000, 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000 and 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and the statements of its President of 29 June 1998 (S/PRST/1998/18), 12 February 1999 (S/PRST/1999/6), 8 July 1999 (S/PRST/1999/21), 30 November 1999 (S/PRST/1999/34), 20 July 2000 (S/PRST/2000/25) and of 31 August 2001 (S/PRST/2001/21),

Recognizing the harmful and widespread impact of armed conflict on children and the long-term consequences this has for durable peace, security and development,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and *recalling* the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security and, in this connection, its commitment to address the impact of armed conflict on children,

Underlining the need for all parties concerned to comply with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and with international law, in particular those regarding children,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 7 September 2001 on the implementation of resolution 1314 (2000) on children and armed conflict,

1. *Expresses*, accordingly, its determination to give the fullest attention to the question of the protection of children in armed conflict when considering the matters of which it is seized;

2. *Expresses* its readiness explicitly to include provisions for the protection of children, when considering the mandates of peacekeeping operations, and reaffirms, in this regard, its readiness to continue to include, where appropriate, child protection advisers in peacekeeping operations;

3. *Supports* the ongoing work of the Secretary-General, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High

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Commissioner for Refugees, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, other agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations dealing with children affected by armed conflict;

4. *Expresses* its intention, where appropriate, to call upon the parties to a conflict to make special arrangements to meet the protection and assistance requirements of women, children and other vulnerable groups, including through the promotion of "days of immunization" and other opportunities for the safe and unhindered delivery of basic necessary services;

5. *Underlines* the importance of the full, safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and goods and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all children affected by armed conflict;

6. *Expresses* its intention to consider taking appropriate steps, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to address the linkages between armed conflict and terrorism, the illicit trade in precious minerals, the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, and other criminal activities, which can prolong armed conflict or intensify its impact on civilian populations, including children;

7. *Undertakes* to consider, as appropriate when imposing measures under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, the economic and social impact of sanctions on children, with a view to providing appropriate humanitarian exemptions that take account of their specific needs and their vulnerability and to minimize such impact;

8. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to:

(a) Respect fully the relevant provisions of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children in armed conflict, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the obligations applicable to them under the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989, the Optional Protocol thereto of 25 May 2000, and the amended Protocol II to the Convention on Prohibition or Restriction on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the International Labour Organization Convention No. 182 on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, and notes the inclusion as a war crime in the Rome Statute of the conscription or enlistment of children under the age of fifteen years into the national armed forces or using them to participate actively in hostilities;

(b) Provide protection and assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons, the majority of whom are women and children, in accordance with applicable international norms and standards;

(c) Take special measures to promote and protect the rights and meet the special needs of girls affected by armed conflict, and to put an end to all forms of violence and exploitation, including sexual violence, particularly rape;

(d) Abide by the concrete commitments they have made to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, as well as relevant United Nations bodies, to ensure the protection of children in situations of armed conflict;

(e) Provide protection of children in peace agreements, including, where appropriate, provisions relating to the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and rehabilitation of child soldiers and the reunification of families, and to consider, when possible, the views of children in those processes;

9. *Urges* Member States to:

(a) Put an end to impunity, prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and other egregious crimes perpetrated against children and exclude, where feasible, these crimes from amnesty provisions and relevant legislation, and ensure that post-conflict truth-and-reconciliation processes address serious abuses involving children;

(b) Consider appropriate legal, political, diplomatic, financial and material measures, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in order to ensure that parties to armed conflict respect international norms for the protection of children;

(c) Consider, where appropriate, measures that may be taken to discourage corporate actors, within their jurisdiction, from maintaining commercial relations with parties to armed conflicts that are on the Security Council's agenda, when those parties are violating applicable international law on the protection of children in armed conflict;

(d) Consider measures against corporate actors, individuals and entities under their jurisdiction that engage in illicit trade in natural resources and small arms, in violation of relevant Security Council resolutions and the Charter of the United Nations;

(e) Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict and the International Labour Organization Convention No. 182 on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour;

(f) Consider further steps for the protection of children, especially in the context of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010);

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to:

(a) Take the protection of children into account in peacekeeping plans submitted to the Security Council, inter alia, by including, on a case by case basis, child protection staff in peacekeeping and, as appropriate, peace-building operations and strengthening expertise and capacity in the area of human rights, where necessary;

(b) Ensure that all peacekeeping personnel receive and follow appropriate guidance on HIV/AIDS and training in international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law relevant to children;

(c) Continue and intensify, on a case by case basis, monitoring and reporting activities by peacekeeping and peace-building support operations on the situation of children in armed conflict;

11. *Requests* the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations to:

(a) Coordinate their support and assistance to parties to armed conflict in fulfilling their obligations and commitments to children;

(b) Take account of ways of reducing child recruitment that is contrary to accepted international standards when formulating development assistance programmes;

(c) Devote particular attention and adequate resources to the rehabilitation of children affected by armed conflict, particularly their counselling, education and appropriate vocational opportunities, as a preventive measure and as a means of reintegrating them into society;

(d) Ensure that the special needs and particular vulnerabilities of girls affected by armed conflict, including those heading households, orphaned, sexually exploited and used as combatants, are duly taken into account in the design of development assistance programmes, and that adequate resources are allocated to such programmes;

(e) Integrate HIV/AIDS awareness, prevention, care and support into emergency, humanitarian, and post-conflict programmes;

(f) Support the development of local capacity to address post-conflict child rehabilitation and reintegration concerns;

(g) Promote a culture of peace, including through support for peace education programmes and other non-violent approaches to conflict prevention and resolution, in peace-building activities;

12. *Encourages* the international financial institutions and regional financial and development institutions to:

(a) Devote part of their assistance to rehabilitation and reintegration programmes conducted jointly by agencies, funds, programmes and State parties to conflicts that have taken effective measures to comply with their obligations to protect children in situations of armed conflict, including the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers, in particular those who have been used in armed conflicts contrary to international law;

(b) Contribute resources for quick-impact projects in conflict zones where peacekeeping operations are deployed or are in the process of deployment;

(c) Support the efforts of the regional organizations engaged in activities for the benefit of children affected by armed conflict, by providing them with financial and technical assistance, as appropriate;

13. *Urges* regional and subregional organizations and arrangements to:

(a) Consider establishing, within their secretariats, child protection mechanisms for the development and implementation of policies, activities and advocacy for the benefit of children affected by armed conflict, and consider the views of children in the design and implementation of such policies and programmes where possible;

(b) Consider including child protection staff in their peacekeeping and field operations and provide training to members of such operations on the rights and protection of children;

(c) Take steps leading to the elimination of cross-border activities deleterious to children in times of armed conflict, such as the cross-border recruitment and abduction of children, the sale of or traffic in children, attacks on camps and settlements of refugees and internally displaced persons, the illicit trade in precious minerals, the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, and other criminal activities;

(d) Develop and expand regional initiatives to prevent the use of child soldiers in violation of international law and to take appropriate measures to ensure the compliance by parties to armed conflict with obligations to protect children in armed conflict situations;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to include in his written reports to the Council on conflict situations his observations concerning the protection of children and recommendations in this regard;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council by 31 October 2002 on the implementation of this resolution and of resolutions 1261 (1999) and 1314 (2000);

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to attach to his report a list of parties to armed conflict that recruit or use children in violation of the international obligations applicable to them, in situations that are on the Security Council's agenda or that may be brought to the attention of the Security Council by the Secretary-General, in accordance with Article 99 of the Charter of the United Nations, which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security;

17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.

United Nations S/RES/1380 (2001)

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 November 2001

Resolution 1380 (2001)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4427th meeting, on 27 November 2001

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 1359 (2001) of 29 June 2001 and its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara,

Taking note of the letter of the Secretary-General of 12 November 2001 (S/2001/1067),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 28 February 2002;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of all significant developments in an interim report by 15 January 2002 and to provide an assessment of the situation by 18 February 2002;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

01-66093 (E)

United Nations S/RES/1381 (2001)

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 November 2001

Resolution 1381 (2001)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4428th meeting, on 27 November 2001

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force of 15 November 2001 (S/2001/1079), and also reaffirming its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

1. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

2. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 2002;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

01-66105 (E)

United Nations S/RES/1382 (2001)

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 November 2001

Resolution 1382 (2001)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4431st meeting, on 29 November 2001

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including its resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999, 1352 (2001) of 1 June 2001 and 1360 (2001) of 3 July 2001, as they relate to the improvement of the humanitarian programme for Iraq,

Convinced of the need as a temporary measure to continue to provide for the civilian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by the Government of Iraq of the relevant resolutions, including notably resolutions 687 (1991) on 3 April 1991 and 1284 (1999), allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990 in accordance with the provisions of these resolutions,

Determined to improve the humanitarian situation in Iraq,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12 and subject to paragraph 15 of resolution 1284 (1999), and the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 to 13 of 1360 (2001) shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours, Eastern Standard Time, on 1 December 2001;

2. *Notes* the proposed Goods Review List (as contained in Annex 1 to this resolution) and the procedures for its application (as contained in Annex 2 to this resolution) and decides that it will adopt the List and the procedures, subject to any refinements to them agreed by the Council in light of further consultations, for implementation beginning on 30 May 2002;

3. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all States, pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) and subsequent relevant resolutions, to prevent the sale or supply to Iraq of any commodities or products, including weapons or any other military equipment, and to prevent the making available to Iraq of any funds or any other financial or economic resources, except as authorized by existing resolutions;

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4. *Stresses* the obligation of Iraq to cooperate with the implementation of this resolution and other applicable resolutions, including by respecting the security and safety of all persons directly involved in their implementation;

5. *Appeals* to all States to continue to cooperate in the timely submission of technically complete applications and the expeditious issuing of export licences, and to take all other appropriate measures within their competence in order to ensure that urgently needed humanitarian supplies reach the Iraqi population as rapidly as possible;

6. *Reaffirms* its commitment to a comprehensive settlement on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including any clarification necessary for the implementation of resolution 1284 (1999);

7. *Decides* that, for the purposes of this resolution, references in resolution 1360 (2001) to the 150-day period established by that resolution shall be interpreted to refer to the 180-day period established pursuant to paragraph 1 above;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Annex 1

06/29/01

Proposed Goods Review List (GRL)

(Note: Arms and munitions are prohibited under UNSCR 687, para. 24 and thus are not included on the review list.)

A. Items subject to the provisions of UNSCR 1051 (1996).

B. The List contained in document S/2001/1120, annex (to the extent, if any, the items on these lists are not covered by UNSCR 687, para. 24). The list includes the following general categories and includes clarifying notes and statements of understanding: (1) advanced materials; (2) materials processing; (3) electronics; (4) computers; (5) telecommunications and information security; (6) sensors and lasers; (7) navigation and avionics; (8) marine; and (9) propulsion.

C. The following individual items, as further described in the annex:

Command, Control, Communication and Simulation

1. Specific advanced telecommunications equipment.

2. Information security equipment.

Sensors, Electronic Warfare, and Night Vision

3. Specialized electronic instrumentation and test equipment.

4. Image intensifier night vision systems, tubes, and components.

Aircraft and Related Items

5. Specialized radar equipment.

6. Non-civil certified aircraft; all aero gas turbine engines; unmanned aerial vehicles; and parts and components.

7. Non-xray explosive detection equipment.

Naval-related Items

8. Air independent propulsion (AIP) engines and fuel cells specially designed for underwater vehicles, and specially designed components therefor.

9. Marine acoustic equipment.

Explosives

10. Charges and devices specially designed for civil projects, and containing small quantities of energetic materials.

Missile-Related Items

11. Specialized vibration test equipment.

Conventional Weapons Manufacturing

12. Specialized semiconductor manufacturing equipment.

Heavy Military Transport

13. Low-bed trailers/loaders with a carrying capacity greater than 30 metric tonnes and width equal to or greater than 3 meters.

Biological Weapons Equipment

14. Certain Biological Equipment.

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Annex to Proposed Goods Review List (GRL)

Technical Parameters for Individual Items

#1. Specific advanced telecommunication equipment

a. Any type of telecommunications equipment, specially designed to operate outside the temperature range from 218 K (-55° C) to 397 K (124° C);

b. Phased array antennae, containing active elements and distributed components, and designed to permit electronic control of beam shaping and pointing, except for landing systems with instruments meeting International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards (microwave landing systems (MLS));

c. Radio relay communications equipment designed for use at frequencies of 7.9 through 10.55 GHz or exceeding 40 GHz and assemblies and components therefor;

d. Optical fiber cables of more than 5 meters in length, and preforms or drawn fibers of glass or other materials optimized for manufacture and use as optical telecommunications transmission medium. Optical terminals and optical amplifiers;

e. Software specially designed for the development or production of the components or equipment in a-d above;

f. Technology for the development, design or production of the components, software, or equipment in a-d above.

#2. Information security equipment

Information security equipment having any of the following characteristics:

a. a symmetric encryption algorithm;

b. an asymmetric encryption algorithm;

c. a discrete-log encryption algorithm;

d. analog encryption or scrambling;

e. TCSEC B1, B2, B3, or A1 or equivalent Multilevel Secure (MLS) computer systems;

f. Software specially designed for the development or production of a-a above;

g. Technology for the development, design or production of a-a above.

Note 1: This entry does not require review of items that meet all of the following:

a. Generally available to the public, by being sold, without restriction, from stock at retail selling points by means of any of the following:

a.1. Over the counter transactions;

a.2. Mail order transactions;

a.3. Electronic transactions;

a.4. Telephone call transactions;

b. The cryptographic functionality cannot easily be changed by the user;

c. Designed for installation by the user without further substantial support by the supplier; and

d. When necessary, details of the items are accessible and will be provided, upon request, to the appropriate authority in the exporter's country in order to ascertain compliance with conditions described in paragraphs a-c above.

Note 2: This item does not require review of:

a. Personalized smart cards where the cryptographic capability is restricted for use in equipment or systems excluded from control under entries b-f of this note. If a personalized smart card has multiple functions, the control status of each function is addressed individually;

b. Receiving equipment for radio broadcast, pay television, or similar restricted audience broadcast of the consumer type, without digital encryption except that exclusively used for sending the billing or program-related information back to the broadcast providers;

c. Equipment where the cryptographic capability is not user-accessible and which is specially designed and limited to allow any of the following:

c.1. Execution of copy-protected software;

c.2. Access to any of the following:

c.2.a. Copy-protected contents stored on read-only media; or

c.2.b. Information stored in encrypted form on media (e.g. in connection with intellectual property rights) where the media is offered for sale in identical sets to the public; or

c.2.c. One-time copying of copyright-protected audio/video data.

d. Cryptographic equipment specially designed and limited for banking use or money transactions;

Technical Note: "Money transactions" includes the collection and settlement of fares or credit functions.

e. Portable or mobile radiotelephones for civil use (e.g. for commercial civil cellular radiocommunications systems) that are not capable of end-to-end encryption;

f. Cordless telephone equipment not capable of end-to-end encryption where the maximum effective range of unboosted cordless operation (i.e., a single, unrelayed hop between terminal and home basestation) is less than 400 meters according to the manufacturer's specifications.

#3. Specialized electronic instrumentation and test equipment

a. Signal analysers from 4 through 31 GHz;

b. Microwave test receivers from 4 through 40 GHz;

c. Network analysers from 4 through 40 GHz;

d. Signal generators from 4 through 31 GHz;

e. Travelling wave tubes, pulsed or continuous wave, as follows:

e.1. Coupled cavity tubes, or derivatives thereof;

e.2. Helix tubes, or derivatives thereof, with any of the following:

e.2.a.1. An instantaneous bandwidth of half an octave or more; and e.2.a.2. The product of the rated average output power (expressed in kW) and the maximum operating frequency (expressed in GHz) of more than 0.2;

e.2.b.1. An instantaneous bandwidth of less than half an octave; and e.2.b.2. The product of the rated average output power (expressed in kW) and the maximum operating frequency (expressed in GHz) of more than 0.4;

f. Equipment specially designed for the manufacture of electron tubes, optical elements and specially designed components therefor;

g. Hydrogen/hydrogen-isotope thyratrons of ceramic-metal construction and rate for a peak current of 500 A or more;

h. Digital instrumentation data recorders having any of the following characteristics:

h.1. A maximum digital interface transfer rate exceeding 175 Mbit/s; or

h.2. Space qualified.

i. Radiation and radioisotope detection and simulation equipment, analysers, software, and Nuclear Instrumentation Module (NIM) componentry and mainframes;

j. Software specially designed for the development or production of the components or equipment in a-i above;

k. Technology for the development, design or production of the components or equipment in a-i above.

Note: Items a-e do not require review when contained in contracts for civil telecommunications projects, including ongoing maintenance, operation, and repair of the system, certified for civil use by the supplier government.

#4. Image intensifier night vision systems, tubes, and components

a. Night vision systems (i.e., cameras or direct view imaging equipment) using an image intensifier tube that utilizes a microchannel plate (MCP) and an S-20, S-25, GaAs, or GaInAs photocathode.

b. Image intensifier tubes that utilize a microchannel plate (MCP) and an S-20, S-25, GaAs, or GsINAs photocathode with a sensitivity of 240 micro Amps per lumen and below:

c. Microchannel plates of 15 micrometers and above.

d. Software specially designed for the development or production of the components or equipment in a-c above;

e. Technology for the development, design or production of the components or equipment in a-c above.

#5. Specialized radar equipment

a. All airborne radar equipment and specially designed components therefor, not including radars specially designed for meteorological use or Mode 3, Mode C, and Mode S civilian air traffic control equipment specially designed to operate only in the 960-1215 MHz band;

Note: This entry does not require initial review of airborne radar equipment installed as original equipment in civil-certified aircraft operating in Iraq.

b. All ground-based primary radar systems that are capable of aircraft detection and tracking.

c. Software specially designed for the development or production of the components or equipment in a and b above;

d. Technology for the development, design or production of the components or equipment in a and b above.

#6. Non-civil certified aircraft; all aero gas turbine engines; unmanned aerial vehicles; and parts and components

a. Non-civil certified aircraft and specially designed parts and components therefor. This does not include parts and components solely designed to accommodate a carrying of passengers including seats, food services, environmental conditioning, lighting systems, and passenger safety devices.

Note: Civil certified aircraft consist of aircraft that have been certified for general civil use by the civil aviation authorities of the original equipment manufacturer's government.

b. All gas turbine engines except those designed for stationary power generation applications, and specially designed parts and components therefor.

c. Unmanned aerial vehicles and parts and components therefor with any of the following characteristics:

c.1. Capable of autonomous operation;

c.2. Capable of operating beyond line of sight;

c.3. Incorporating a satellite navigation receiver (i.e. GPS);

c.4. A gross take-off weight greater than 25 kg (55 pounds).

d. Parts and components for civil-certified aircraft (not including engines).

Note 1: This does not include parts and components for normal maintenance of non-Iraqi owned or leased civil-certified aircraft that were originally qualified or certified by the original equipment manufacturer for that aircraft.

Note 2: For Iraqi-owned or leased civil aircraft, review of parts and components for normal maintenance is not required if the maintenance is performed in a country other than Iraq.

Note 3: For Iraqi-owned or leased aircraft, parts and components are subject to review except for equivalent one-for-one replacement of parts and components that have been certified or qualified by the original equipment manufacturer for use on that aircraft.

Note 4: Any specially designed parts or components that improve the performance of the aircraft remain subject to review. e. Technology, including software, for the design, development and production of equipment and parts/components for the items in sub-items a-d above.

#9. Marine acoustic equipment

a. Marine acoustic systems, equipment and specially designed components therefor, as follows:

a.l. Active (transmitting or transmitting-and-receiving) systems, equipment and specially designed components therefor, as follows:

a.l.a. Wide-swath bathymetric survey systems designed for sea bed topographic mapping designed to measure depths less than 600 m below the water surface

a.2. Passive (receiving, whether or not related in normal application to separate active equipment) systems, equipment and specially designed components thereof as follows:

a.2.a. Hydrophones with sensitivity better than minus 220 Db at any depth with no acceleration' compensation;

a.2.b. Towed acoustic hydrophone arrays designed or able to be modified to operate at depths exceeding 15 meters but not exceeding 35 meters.

a.2.b.1. Heading sensors with an accuracy better than +/- 0.5 degrees.

a.2.c. Processing equipment specially designed for towed acoustic hydrophone arrays.

a.2.d. Processing equipment, specially designed for bottom or bay cable systems.

b. Correlation-velocity sonar log equipment designed to measure the horizontal speed of the equipment carrier relative to the seabed.

Technical Note: Hydrophone sensitivity is defined as twenty times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of rms output voltage to a 1 V rms reference, when the hydrophone sensor, without a pre-amplifier, is placed in a plane wave acoustic field with an rms pressure of 1 p2a. For example, a hydrophone of -160 Db, reference 1 V per uPa) -180 Db.

#10. Charges and devices specially designed for civil projects, and containing small quantities of the following energetic materials:

1. Cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine (CAS 2691-41-0) (HMX); octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazine; 1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetraza-cyclooctane; (octogen, octogene);
2. Hexanitrostilbene (HNS) (CAS 20062-22-0);
3. Triaminotrinitrobenzene (TATB) (CAS 3058-38-6);
4. Triaminoguanidinenitrate (TAGN) (CAS 4000-16-2);
5. Dinitroglycoluril (DNGU, DINGU) (CPS 55510-04-81: tetranitroglycoluril (TNGU, SORGUYL) (CAS 55510-03-7);

6. Tetranitrobenzotriazolobenzotriazole (TACOT) (CAS 25243-36-1);

7. Diaminohexanitrobiphenyl (DIPAM) (CAS 17215-44-0);

8. Picrylaminodinitropyridine (PYX) (CAS 38082-89-2);

9. 3-vitro-1,2,4-triazol-5-one (NTO or ONTA) (CAS 932-64-9);

10. Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine (RDX) (CAS 121-82-4); cyclonite; T4; hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1, 3, 5-triazine; 1, 3, 5-trinitro-1, 3, 5-triaza-cyclohexane (hexogen, hexogene);

11. 2-(5-cyanotetrazolato) penta amine-cobalt (III) -perchlorate (or CP) (CAS 70247-32-4);

12. cis-bis (5-nitrotetrazolato) tetra amine-cobalt (III) perchlorate (or BNCP);

13. 7-Amino-4,6-dinitrobenzofurazane-l-oxide (ADNBF) (CAS 97096-78-1); amino dinitrobenzofuroxan;

14. 5,7-diamino-4,6-dinitrobenzofurazane-l-oxide (CAS 117907-74-1), (CL-14 or diamino dinitrobenzofuroxan);

15. 2,4,6-trinitro-2,4,6-triazacyclohexanone (K-6 or Keto-RDX) (CAS 115029-35-1);

16. 2,4,6,8-tetran.itro-2,4,6,8-tetraazabicyclo

    [3,3,0]-octanone-3 (CAS 130256-72-3)

    (tetranitrosemiglycouril, K-55 or keto-bicyclic HMX);

17. 1,1,3-trinitroazetidine (TNAZ) (CAS 97645-24-4);

18. 1,4,5,8-tetranitro-1,4,5,8-tetraazadecalin (TNAD) (CAS 135877-16"=6);

19. Hexanitrohexaazaisowurtzitane (CAS 135285-90-4) (CL-20 or HNIW); and chlathrates of CL-20;

20. Trinitrophenylmethylnitramine (tetryl) (CAS 479-45-8);

21. Any explosive with a detonation velocity exceeding 8,700 m/s or a detonation pressure exceeding 34 GPa (340 kbar);

22. Other organic explosives yielding detonation pressures of 25 GPa(250 kbar) or more that will remain stable at temperatures of 523 K (250°C) or higher for periods of 5 minutes or longer;

23. Any other United Nations (UN) Class 1.1 solid propellant with a theoretical specific impulse (under standard conditions) of more than 250 s for non-metallized, or more than 270 s for aluminized compositions; and

24. Any UN Class 1.3 solid propellant with a theoretical specific impulse of more than 230 s for non-halogenised, 250 s for non-metallized and 266 s for metallized compositions.

Note: When not part of a charge or device specifically designed for civil projects in small quantities, the energetic materials above are considered military items and are subject to UNSCR 687, para. 24.

#11. Specialized vibration test equipment

Vibration test equipment and specially designed parts and components capable of simulating flight conditions of less than 15,000 meters. a. Software specially designed for the development or production of the components or equipment above; b. Technology for the development, design or production of the components or equipment above.

#12. Specialized semiconductor manufacturing equipment

a. Items specially designed for the manufacture, assembly, packaging, test, and design of semiconductor devices, integrated circuits and assemblies with a minimum feature size of 1.0 micrometers, .including:

a.l. Equipment and materials for plasma etch, chemical vapor deposition (CVD), lithography, mask lithography, masks, and photoresists.

a.2. Equipment specially designed for ion implantation, ion-enhanced or photo-enhanced diffusion, having any of the following characteristics:

a.2.a. Beam energy (accelerating voltage) exceeding 200 keV; or

a.2.b. Optimized to operate at a beam energy (accelerating voltage) of less than 10 keV.

a.3. Surface finishing equipment for the processing of semiconductor wafers as follows:

a.3.a. Specially designed equipment for backside processing of wafers thinner than 100 micrometer and the subsequent separation thereof; or

a.3.b. Specially designed equipment for achieving a surface roughness of the active surface of a processed wafer with a two-sigma value of 2 micrometer or less, total indicator reading (TIR) ;

a.4. Equipment, other than general-purpose computers, specially designed for computer aided design (CAD) of semiconductor devices or integrated circuits; a.5. Equipment for the assembly of integrated circuits, as follows:

a.5.a. Stored program controlled die bonders having all of the following characteristics:

a.5.a.l. Specially designed for hybrid integrated circuits;

a.5.a.2. X-Y stage positioning travel exceeding 37.5 x 37.5 mm; and

a.5.a.3. Placement accuracy in the X-Y plane of finer than + 10 micrometer;

a.5.b. Stored program controlled equipment for producing multiple bonds in a single operation (e.g., beam lead bonders, chip carrier bonders, tape bonders);

a.5.c. Semi-automatic or automatic hot cap sealers, in which the cap is heated locally to a higher temperature than the body of the package, specially designed for ceramic microcircuit packages and that have a throughput equal to or more than one package per minute.

b. Software specially designed for the development or production of the components or equipment in a. above;

c. Technology for the development, design or. production of the components or equipment in a. above-

#14. Certain Biological Equipment

a. Equipment for the microencapsulation of live microorganisms and toxins in the range of 1-15 micron particle size, to include interfacial polycondensors and phase separators.

Annex 2

Procedures

1. Applications for each export of commodities and products should be forwarded to the Office of the Iraq Programme (OIP) by the exporting States through permanent or observer missions, or by United Nations agencies and programmes. Each application should include technical specifications and end-user information in order for a determination to be made on whether the contract contains any item referred to in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) or any item on the Goods Review List (GRL). A copy of the concluded contractual arrangements should be attached to the application.

2. Each application and the concluded contractual arrangements will be reviewed by customs experts in the OIP and experts from UNMOVIC, consulting the IAEA as necessary, in order to determine whether the contract contains any item referred to in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) or included on the GRL. The OIP will identify an official to act as a contact point on each contract.

3. In order to verify that the conditions set out in paragraph 2 above are met, the experts may request additional information from the exporting States or Iraq. The exporting States or Iraq should provide the additional information requested within a period of 60 days. If the experts do not require any additional information within four working days, the procedure under paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 below applies.

4. If the experts determine that the exporting State or Iraq has not provided the additional information within the period set out in paragraph 3 above, the application will not proceed further until the necessary information has been provided.

5. If the UNMOVIC experts, consulting the IAEA as necessary, determine that the contract contains any item referred to in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), the application shall be considered lapsed and returned to mission or agency which submitted it.

6. If the UNMOVIC experts, consulting the IAEA as necessary, determine that the contract contains any item referred to in the GRL, they will forward to the Committee full details of the GRL listed items, including the technical specifications of the items and the associated contract. In addition, OIP and UNMOVIC, consulting the IAEA as necessary, shall provide to the Committee an assessment of the humanitarian, economic and security implications, of the approval or denial of the GRL listed items, including the viability of the whole contract in which the GRL listed item appears and the risk of diversion of the item for military purposes. OIP shall also provide information on the possible end-use monitoring of such items. OIP will immediately inform the missions or agencies concerned. The remaining items in the contract, which are determined as not included in the GRL, will be processed according to the procedure in paragraph 7 below.

7. If the UNMOVIC experts, consulting the IAEA as necessary, determine that the contract does not contain any item referred to in paragraph 2 above, the Office of the Iraq Programme will inform immediately the Government of Iraq and the exporting State in written form. The exporter will be eligible for payment upon verification by Cotecna that the goods have arrived as contracted in Iraq.

8. If the mission or agency submitting a contract disagrees with the decision to refer the contract to the Committee, it may appeal against this decision within two business days to the Executive Director of OIP. In that event, the Executive Director of OIP, in consultation with the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, will appoint experts to reconsider the contract in accordance with the procedures set out above. Their decision, endorsed by the Executive Director and Executive Chairman, will be final and no further appeals will be permitted. The application shall not be forwarded to the Committee until the appeal period has expired without an appeal being filed.

9. Experts from OIP and UNMOVIC who review contracts should be drawn from the broadest possible geographical base.

10. The Secretariat will report to the Committee at the end of each 180-day phase on the contracts submitted and approved for export to Iraq during this period and provide to any member of the Committee at the member's request copies of applications for information purposes only.

11. Any Committee member may call for an urgent meeting of the Committee to consider revising or revoking these procedures. The Committee will keep these procedures under review and, in light of experience, will amend them as appropriate.

United Nations

S/RES/1383 (2001)

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 December 2001

Resolution 1383 (2001)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4434th meeting on 6 December 2001

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular its resolution 1378 (2001) of 14 November 2001,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Stressing the inalienable right of the Afghan people themselves freely to determine their own political future,

Determined to help the people of Afghanistan to bring to an end the tragic conflicts in Afghanistan and promote national reconciliation, lasting peace, stability and respect for human rights, as well as to cooperate with the international community to put an end to the use of Afghanistan as a base for terrorism,

Welcoming the letter of 5 December 2001 from the Secretary-General informing the Council of the signature in Bonn on 5 December 2001 of the Agreement on provisional arrangements in Afghanistan pending the re-establishment of permanent government institutions (S/2001/1154),

Noting that the provisional arrangements are intended as a first step towards the establishment of a broad-based, gender sensitive, multi-ethnic and fully representative government,

1. *Endorses* the Agreement on provisional arrangements in Afghanistan pending the re-establishment of permanent government institutions as reported in the Secretary-General's letter of 5 December 2001;

2. *Calls on* all Afghan groups to implement this Agreement in full, in particular through full cooperation with the Interim Authority which is due to take office on 22 December 2001;

3. *Reaffirms* its full support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and endorses the missions entrusted to him in annex 2 of the above-mentioned Agreement;

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4. *Declares* its willingness to take further action, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, to support the Interim institutions established by the above-mentioned Agreement and, in due course, to support the implementation of the Agreement and its annexes;

5. *Calls on* all Afghan groups to support full and unimpeded access by humanitarian organizations to people in need and to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian workers;

6. *Calls on* all bilateral and multilateral donors, in coordination with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, United Nations Agencies and all Afghan groups, to reaffirm, strengthen and implement their commitment to assist with the rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction of Afghanistan, in coordination with the Interim Authority and as long as the Afghan groups fulfil their commitments;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.